

VIRIAN AT SEA, SENDS FAREWELL

Special Envoy of France
Impressed and Elated at
Result of His Mission.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT

'Covenant of Conscience'
Proposed by Harding Is
Specially Approved.

OLD FRIENDSHIP SEALED

Former Premier of France
Rests Case With Men Who
Fought With His People.

From the waves of the Atlantic Ocean Rene Viviani, who left here last Wednesday for France at the termination of his special "mission of courtesy" from the French Government to President Harding, sent a wireless farewell greeting "to the American people," which was made public here last night. The message was received by Marcel Knecht, who acted as his secretary while in the United States.

"Only a few hours from the shores of America," said the message, "I cannot resist the impulse to express the heartfelt gratitude and farewell emotions which I feel toward the people of your noble country for the second splendid welcome and demonstration of hospitality and sympathy extended to me during my visit now terminated. I particularly thank the press of America, which has been so kind and generous in communicating to the most distant parts of the whole country the sentiments that I have endeavored to convey."

The former French Premier also thanked President Harding for his cordial reception, and praised him highly for his courage of the phrase "covenant of conscience" which he had used in his relations between the United States and France.

The message continued: "Recently I was honored with the freedom of the great metropolis of the nation and made a fellow citizen, and I shall accordingly cherish doubly the memory of this visit and the fraternity of the great people I am now leaving."

Old Friendship Unbroken.

"My second visit to the United States has left in my mind and heart the deep conviction that there exists an indissoluble bond of friendship between the two republics. Although for a period the thought of America and France, whilst remaining unchanged, had not come in direct consonance, sentiments have now been expressed which evidence common loyalty and common devotion to the same ideals. This common understanding must surely continue. Between nations as between individuals what is dreaded is the silence which engenders misunderstanding. It is in the exchange of ideas and of different points of view that the true path toward reciprocal understanding is ever to be found."

"I came here to give and to seek information. I have spoken and I have heard. In the present difficult period of the transition of American executive power and the formulation of its policy by a new administration I have endeavored to convey the views and sentiments of my own beloved France."

You know the record of France too well for me to have felt called upon to defend her. There she stands, great and proud, victorious and wounded. Your heroic sons who came to France are the truth the only ones qualified on your soil to speak with knowledge of the spirit and sacrifices of the French people, and they have by their magnificent demonstration of sympathy shown their attachment to my country. They know that she is not imperialistic, that she dreams of no domination and no conquest and that she seeks no new prestige except the moral glory of continuing her magnificent and sacrificial effort for the rehabilitation of participating to the full extent of her power with other free nations in regenerating the world so recently convulsed. After the awful furies, hardly yet appeased, of the terrible war that had to be waged in defense of right and justice, nothing is more to be wished for than the return of peace to the spirits and minds of all people of good will."

Justice in Peace and War.

"It will not be France that will be found to be an obstacle. The reconciliation of humanity does not now depend upon her, but upon those who must be compelled to give adequate pledges and securities to satisfy the demands of retributive justice."

"In the name of France, that is simply asking justice and is ever ready in peace as in war to fulfill all obligations toward other peoples. I again salute America—All America—one and indivisible, and tender her my gratitude for the sympathy and friendship she has manifested toward my country. And France—All France—is one and indivisible in affirming the thankfulness that she will eternally feel toward America."

"In this farewell message I do not wish to omit my fellow countrymen residing with you, who will continue to be law-abiding residents, to merit the hospitality which you offer them, and to give an example of industry and dignity in promoting the common welfare, happiness and prestige of your nation."

ARGENTINA FAVORED
COLOMBIAN TREATY

Buenos Aires, April 22.—It became known to-day that Argentina during the Wilson Administration used her friendly offices to bring about ratification by the United States of the Colombian treaty. Ambassador Le Breton having spoken on the subject to the American Secretary of State in accordance with instructions from his Government.

Raiders Call Priest Before Killing Soldier

DUBLIN, April 22.—For the first time in the history of the troubles in Ireland raiders have executed a man in the presence of a priest who was summoned to administer the last rites. He was John Reilly, the former soldier, who was taken from his home at Ballycar by armed men Wednesday night and shot to death. The priest was called after Reilly had been severely wounded. With the arrival of the priest the raiders poured pistol shots into Reilly, killing him. A label was pinned on the body, reading: "Executed by the Irish Republican Army. Getting them at last. Beware!"

Within the last week despatches from Dublin told of the execution by Sinn Fein raiders of the first woman, charged with being a spy.

LORD DERBY SEES EAMON DE VALERA

Dublin Has Report That Earl
Conferred With Irish
Leader.

DUBLIN, April 22.—An eleven-hour attempt to bring Sinn Fein leaders and the Government into negotiations before the election for the new Irish Parliament is being made here. The would-be mediators, who are said to have been working for the past month, include business men, prominent members of the clergy and unofficial representatives of the Government.

Following the recent visit to Ireland of Lord Haldane and Sir William Sutherland, there arrived in Dublin last evening another reputed emissary of the Government, the Earl of Derby. Whether he comes authorized to speak officially for the Government is a subject of eager speculation here. It is understood that neither Lord Haldane nor Sir William was so empowered, and the efforts of the former to secure an interview with Eamon de Valera and Arthur Griffiths failed on that account.

Lord Haldane, however, is reported to have talked with Prof. John MacNeill in Mountjoy prison.

The Freeman's Journal learns that the Earl of Derby has been in Ireland this week and stayed last night, incognito, in a house in the city. He is said to have registered in the name of Mr. Edwards, and was disguised with large horn rimmed spectacles.

There is good ground for believing, the newspaper declared, that Lord Derby previously saw Cardinal Logue, and though he returned to England to-night the paper believes he has seen De Valera.

Last night, it is added, the Earl of Derby was seen leaving the hotel with two men who are in close touch with the inner circles of Sinn Fein, and the cab by which they left brought the Earl back shortly before the curfew hour. He is described as having been accompanied throughout the visit by a Liverpool priest, who, it is understood, was doubtless able to effect the necessary introductions, if, as is thought likely, he came as an envoy sufficiently credited by the Government.

"If Lord Derby has indeed seen De Valera," comments the Freeman's Journal, "this visit may be welcomed as perhaps the most hopeful step yet taken toward reopening peace negotiations, for it is quite certain that neither Lord Derby nor any other statesman would be received by the Sinn Fein at the present moment unless his credentials were impeccable."

Information from Republican sources is to the effect that the attitude of the Sinn Fein remains unchanged. It is asserted that its representatives are not averse to meeting accredited representatives of the Government, but its discussions regarding peace will not be entered into until a definite offer from the Government is received.

DEADLY CONFLICTS
CONTINUE IN IRELAND

Three Shootings and Bridge
Bombing Added to List.

DUBLIN, April 22.—Thomas Phelan, of Ballyragget was shot dead to-day by a body of military and police. He was running away after having refused to halt upon being challenged.

Other persons killed to-day were John Harrison, a farmer, who was shot at Drumreilly, and Substitute Constable Loughlin, who was shot at a Tralee public house.

An attempt was made last night to blow up the railway bridge at Castle-town. Much damage was done.

U. S. MERCHANDISE PILED
HIGH IN GREEK PORT

Merchants Unable to Pay for
the Goods.

ATHENS, April 22.—The recent loan to the Government by the National Bank has stabilized business and the money market. The drachma sold yesterday at a fraction more than 15 to the dollar. It is believed this firmness will not last, as there is no further financial support in sight.

American commercial firms are finding virtually no market for their goods. The warehouses and custom house at Piraeus are piled high with unclaimed merchandise which was bought in the United States when the drachma was quoted at from 9 to 10 to the dollar. The Greek merchants find themselves unable to pay for the goods at the present rate.

ATHENS, April 22.—A favorable report on the granting of suffrage to the women of Greece has been decided upon by the Parliamentary Committee considering the measure. The question will shortly be brought up for debate in the Chamber.

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HOUSE APPROVES ALIEN CURB BILL

Restrictive Immigration Measure
Gets Overwhelming Vote
and Goes to Senate.

TWO CHANGES ARE MADE

Blood Relatives of War Veterans
May Enter—Religious
Refugees Affected.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The House today passed the bill to restrict immigration, which was introduced by Mr. Edwards, by a vote of 250 to 167. The bill provides that from May 19, 1921, to June 30, 1922, only 3 per cent. of the nationals of each country in the United States in 1910 may enter as immigrants. This will allow the entrance of about 355,000 during the fourteen months period, or about 25,000 a month. In March about 70,000 came in.

Under the percentage the majority immigration will come from these countries: United Kingdom, 77,226; Germany, 75,040; Austria, 50,117; Italy, 40,234; and Russia, 51,974.

Only two changes were made in the bill, as it was pocket vetoed by President Wilson at the last session of Congress. One allows aliens who served in the military or naval force of the United States to enter without restriction, and the other tightens up the provision allowing religious refugees to enter. The former was introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (N. Y.), and the latter by Representative Huston (N. Y.).

The closing hours of consideration of the bill were marked by a sharp debate over an amendment, apparently framed to allow Donald O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, to remain in this country. It provides that no restriction be placed on the entrance of political refugees in case they received such a status from a jury. Existing law allows entrance of such persons if they are held by the Secretary of Labor to be fleeing from political persecution. The amendment was offered by Representative Sabath (Ill.).

Attacking the amendment, Republican Leader Mondell said: "Under Mr. Sabath's amendment not only could William the Damned come here, but Charles, late Emperor of Austria, and all the kings and princes who have been spurned and spewed out by the people of Europe could come."

"Every Russian opposed to the regime of Lenin and Trotsky would gain admission to our shores under this amendment, when, let us hope, the pendulum shall swing and those murderers and thieves fall from their present seats of power, Lenin and Trotsky and all the foul hordes that follow them could come in and we could not close the doors against them, even though they were avowed anarchists. That is what this amendment would do."

GERMAN-RUSSIAN TRADE
PACT LOOKED FOR SOON

RIGA, April 22.—Two members of the Soviet Russian Ministry, M. Tseloukous, Commissary of Food Supply, and M. Krestinsky, Commissary of Finance, passed through Riga to-day on their way to Berlin. Rumors here are that a trade agreement of the greatest importance between Germany and Russia is about to be consummated.

DESCENDANT OF NAPOLEON FOUND IN LATIN QUARTER

Mme. Mesnard Leon, School Teacher, Daughter of
Count Leon, Natural Son of Emperor, to Have a
Prominent Place in Centennial Ceremonies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 22.

The granddaughter of Napoleon Bonaparte has been found in the Latin Quarter in Paris in the person of Mme. Mesnard Leon, a school teacher. She was found by the committee which is arranging the ceremonies in connection with the forthcoming observance of the centenary of the death of the Emperor. This humble woman will have a prominent place in these ceremonies and at the memorial mass which will be celebrated at Notre Dame Cathedral.

Mme. Leon is the daughter of Count Leon, the natural son of Napoleon by Mile. Eleonore de la Plaigne, a maid of honor to Caroline Murat. The title of Count was given to him when Napoleon found he could not give the succession to him, a youth who was raised in all the luxury of the French court. Count Leon always was the pride of Napoleon, even after he married Marie Louise, and frequently the Emperor accompanied him in walks through the Tuileries and Fontainebleau.

Had the French courts recognized the validity of the last will and testament of the Emperor, written when he was on St. Helena, the Leon family would to-day be one of the wealthiest in France. However, Count Leon died at the age of 51 years, almost penniless, while his only daughter, Mme. Leon, was forced to earn a living as a poorly paid school teacher. Her only son gave his life for France in the fighting near Rheims in the first year of the war.

EDWARDS OPPOSED
AS MAJOR-GENERAL

Fight by Democrats in Senate
Said to Be Based on Military Record.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Strong opposition on the part of Democrats was voiced at a meeting of the Senate Military Committee to-day to confirmation of the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, first commander overseas of the Twenty-sixth New England National Guard Division, to be a Major-General. The subject was discussed at a conference with Secretary Weeks, who urged confirmation in the course of his outlining the qualifications of the officers recently nominated by President Harding to be brigadier and major-generals.

The opposition to promotion of Gen. Edwards was said to have been based upon his military record, although Secretary Weeks said the War Department files contained no unfavorable evidence in connection with his release from the command of the division some time before the armistice. A more complete investigation of the records, it was said, was suggested, however, and the Secretary was requested to supplement information given to the committee to-day at a meeting to-morrow. Meanwhile action on all the nominations was deferred.

Gen. Edwards's name headed the list of Major-Generals nominated by President Harding, although the last Administration had refused to recommend him for promotion. In reply to all inquiries on the subject, former Secretary Baker had said the reasons were on file in the War Department.

The name of Omar Bundy, commander overseas of the Second Division, although carried in the list of Major-Generals submitted for confirmation at the last session of Congress, was not included in the Harding list, and failure of the War Department to name him at this time was criticized to-day by Senator New (Ind.), Republican. He is understood to have made an effort to have the name restored to the list.

Secretary Weeks informed the committee, it was reported, that he did not plan to name a chief of staff or recommend other promotions to the rank of Brigadier-General until the Senate acts on the list of twelve Major and fourteen Brigadier-Generals now pending. About a dozen more promotions to the rank of Brigadier-General will be available when the pending list of Major-General nominations is disposed of.

HARDING CONSIDERS TRIED DIPLOMATS

Dr. David J. Hill and Henry
Lane Wilson May Be Named
for Big Posts.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Recall to the Diplomatic Corps of Dr. David J. Hill of New York and Henry Lane Wilson of Indiana, both of whom served as Ambassadors under the last Republican Administration, is understood to be under serious consideration by President Harding.

Dr. Hill, who was American Envoy to Germany under both Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, is said to be foremost in the President's mind for the Ambassadorship to Japan, while Mr. Wilson, a former Ambassador to Mexico, may go either to Rome or Constantinople.

Although in no case has the selection reached a point warranting a definite view from the President, it is understood to be approaching a decision regarding these and several other important appointments to the diplomatic service. The nominations of two or three Ambassadors and a like number of ministers may go to the Senate next week.

Both Dr. Hill and Mr. Wilson have had long diplomatic experience, a consideration which weighed strongly in their favor when the President, shortly after his inauguration, asked the State Department to prepare a summary of the records of all aspirants for diplomatic posts. In addition, both men are said to be acceptable to the present department officials as well as to Mr. Harding's political advisers.

Dr. Hill, a well-known writer on political subjects, was Assistant Secretary of State from 1888 to 1903, and subsequently served as Minister to Switzerland and to the Netherlands before accepting the Ambassadorship to Germany. He was at Berlin from 1908 to 1911.

Mr. Wilson's diplomatic service began in 1907, when he was named Minister to Chile, and was interrupted in 1913 when he resigned as Ambassador to Mexico after a break with President Wilson over the Mexican policy of the Democratic Administration.

It is understood that Administration officials regard Mr. Wilson as having special qualifications for both of the places for which he now is under consideration, but are disagreed as to which he could fill to better advantage. At one time he is said to have been virtually selected for the Ambassadorship to Italy, but some of the President's advisers were of the opinion that the former Ambassador's long diplomatic training could best be utilized at Constantinople.

SEE NEW EVOLUTION OF BOLSHEVISM

Decision to Use No-Party Men
in Government Indicates
Change.

REDS FEELING ISOLATION

Tendency in Russia Toward
Coalition Government Shown
in Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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Riga, April 22.—What is regarded as a remarkable convention of delegates from all Petrograd factories is sitting in that city, with G. S. Zinovief, Soviet Governor, presiding. The convention was called by the Bolsheviks following a decision by the Tenth Communist Congress in Moscow to utilize non-party men in the Government—decision which was prompted, at least in part, by the Kronstadt mutiny and the discontent displayed by the Petrograd workers a month ago. Competent observers regard the convention as a hopeful sign that Bolshevism is in process of evolution into something better, something less impossible than it is now.

The Bolsheviks tried every trick they knew to have pro-Bolshevik returned as delegates to the conference, but a majority of them are anti-Bolshevik and many of them have used plain language during the discussions, complaining that office stool imprints were filling the Government establishments.

"The Bolsheviks say the workers are the Government," said one speaker. "Let them take some workmen into it." "Every worker keeps out of Bolshevik politics," said another, "while every sharper in Russia nearly wiggles out of his skin in his efforts to enter the Bolshevik party."

"You must change the whole system of administration," another delegate warned. "You attribute the economical breakdown to the external blockade, but the internal blockade is the worst of this chaotic policy."

Reference is being made by the delegates continually to the interference by the Reds with the buying and selling between towns and the country. Also there have been many demands for full amnesty for prisoners on May 1 and the acceptance of non-Bolshevik in Government establishments on an equal footing with the Bolsheviks.

Zinovief promised in the name of all his colleagues to admit non-party men into any Bolshevik establishment, including the Extraordinary Commission. The fact is that the Reds feel their isolation, their lack of touch with the Russian people and the hatred of the

MUCH BOLSHEVIST GOLD SENT TO UNITED STATES

Swedish Mint Smelts Tons
Into Russian Rubles.

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—Considerable quantities of Russian gold have been smelted into rubles and other articles by the Swedish mint lately. The director of the mint told the Associated Press to-day. During 1920, he said, nineteen tons of Bolshevik gold was smelted, of which three and a half tons was turned into rubles.

This year the mint has smelted seventy tons, and most of this gold, according to the director, has been sent to the United States in payment for goods. Gold imports made up at the mint are stamped with the insignia of the Swedish mint.

Bolshevik gold at present in Stockholm banks is estimated at more than \$125,000,000.

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